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**OFFICE OF PETITIONS**

In re Patent No. 6,359,401	:	
Issue Date: March 19, 2002	:	
Application No. 09/690,613	:	DECISION ON PETITION
Filed: October 16, 2000	:	UNDER 37 CFR 1.378(b)
Attorney Docket No. ULITMATE-38322	:	
Patentee(s): Ultimate Motroller Corporation,	:	
INC. (UMC)	:	

This is a decision on the petition under 37 CFR 1.378(b), filed November 15, 2010, to accept an unavoidably delayed payment of a maintenance fee for the above-identified patent.

The petition is **DISMISSED**.

The patent issued March 19, 2002. The first maintenance fee could have been paid from March 19, 2005, through September 19, 2005, or with a surcharge during the period from September 20, 2005 through March 19, 2006. Accordingly, the patent expired at midnight March 19, 2006, for failure to timely submit the first maintenance fee.

A petition to accept the delayed payment of a maintenance fee under 35 U.S.C. § 41(c) and 37 CFR 1.378(b) must be accompanied by (1) an adequate showing that the delay was unavoidable, since reasonable care was taken to ensure that the maintenance fee would be paid timely and that the petition was filed promptly after the patentee was notified of, or otherwise became aware of, the expiration of the patent, (2) payment of the appropriate maintenance fee, unless previously submitted, and (3) payment of the surcharge set forth in 37 CFR 1.20(i)(1).

This petition lacks item (1) above.

The Director may accept late payment of the maintenance fee if the delay is shown to the satisfaction of the Director to have been "unavoidable". 35 U.S.C. § 41(c)(1).

Petitioner states that the delay in payment of the 3 ½ year and 7 ½ year maintenance fee was unavoidable due to financial difficulties at the time in question.

The showing of record is inadequate to establish unavoidable delay within the meaning of 37 CFR 1.378(b)(3).

Acceptance of late payment of a maintenance fee is considered under the same standard as that for reviving an abandoned application under 35 U.S.C. § 133 because 35 U.S.C. § 41(c)(1) uses the identical language, i.e. "unavoidable delay". Ray v. Lehman, 55 F.3d 606, 608-09, 34 USPQ2d 1786, 1787 (Fed. Cir. 1995)(quoting In re Patent No. 4,409,763, 7 USPQ2d 1798, 1800 (Comm'r Pat. 1988)). Decisions on reviving abandoned applications have adopted the "reasonably prudent person" standard in determining if the delay in responding to an Office action was unavoidable. Ex parte Pratt, 1887 Dec. Comm'r Pat. 31, 32-33 (Comm'r Pat. 1887)(the term "unavoidable" "is applicable to ordinary human affairs, and requires no more or greater care or diligence than is generally used and observed by prudent and careful men in relation to their most important business"); In re Mattullath, 38 App. D.C. 497, 514-515 (D.C. Cir. 1912); and Ex parte Henrich, 1913 Dec. Comm'r Pat. 139, 141. In addition, decisions on revival are made on a "case-by-case basis, taking all the facts and circumstances into account." Smith v. Mossinghoff, 671 F.2d 533, 538, 213 USPQ 977, 982 (D.C. Cir. 1982). Finally, a petition to revive an application as unavoidably abandoned cannot be granted where a petitioner has failed to meet his or her burden of establishing the cause of the unavoidable delay. Haines v. Quigg, 673 F. Supp. 314, 316-17, 5 USPQ2d 1130, 1131-32 (N.D. Ind. 1987).

In essence, petitioner must show that he was aware of the need to pay the maintenance fee, and to that end was tracking it, or had engaged someone to track it before the expiration, but when the fee came due, was "unavoidably" prevented from making the maintenance fee payment due to his financial condition until the petition was filed.

Petitioner has provided no evidence which indicates that steps were taken to ensure timely payment of the maintenance fee. A statement with supporting documents from petitioner as to: (1) who was responsible, during UMC's ownership for payment of the maintenance fee; and (2) what provisions were in place, during that interval, to ensure that the maintenance fee was timely paid. Further in this regard, it is unclear if the assertion in the petition of unavoidable delay has been made by a person associated with this patent at the time of its expiration, and as such, the statement is not acceptable.

In determining whether a delay in paying a maintenance fee was unavoidable, one looks to whether the party responsible for payment of the maintenance fee exercised the due care of a reasonably prudent person. Ray, 55 F3d at 608-609, 34 USPQ2D at 1787: It is incumbent upon the patent owner to implement steps to schedule and pay the fee, or obligate another to do so. See California Medical Products v. Technol. Med. Prod., 921 F.Supp 1219, 1259 (D. Del. 1995). That is, 37 CFR 1.378(b)(3) requires a showing of the steps in place to pay the maintenance fee, and the record currently lacks a showing that any steps were emplaced by petitioner or anyone else. In the absence of a showing that petitioner or anyone else was engaged in tracking the maintenance fee due dates, and that party had in fact been tracking the due dates with a reliable

A showing of unavoidable delay based upon financial condition must establish that the financial condition of the petitioner during the entire period of the delay was such as to excuse the delay. See Ex parte Murray, 1891 Dec. Comm'r Pat. 130, 131 (1891). The showing of record does not adequately establish that petitioner's entire delay in paying the second maintenance fee from March 2003, until the petition was filed on or about November 2010, was unavoidable within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. § 41(c) and 37 CFR 1.378(b).

Additionally, petitioner must state how the responsible party manages to conduct daily business affairs, including scheduling and settlement of short and long term debts and business obligations, bills, rent or mortgage payments, income taxes etc., during the time in question. Petitioner must demonstrate that the financial problems were such as to cause the payment of the maintenance fee to have been unavoidably delayed.

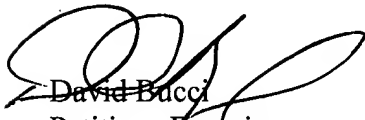
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